FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 068 *7 April 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Foreign Ministers Convene in Prague AA 1
Discussion on Peace, Security [Warsaw] AA 1
Chnoupek Dinner [Prague] AA 1
Concluding Session [Budapest] AA 1
Meeting With Husak [Prague] AA 1
CEMA Commission on Nuclear Energy Ends Session [AGERPRES] AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR's MBFR Envoy on State of Talks, U.S. Line [RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr] BB 1

ALBANIA

POLITIKA Discusses PRC Relations With Albania [Belgrade, Rancic, 1 Apr] B 1
Shehu, Hazbiu Failed to Break Army-Party Tie [Vukatana in ZERI I POPULLIT 31 Mar] B 3

BULGARIA

Trial of Italian Nationals Resumes 6 April C 1
Bozhinov-Led Delegation Returns From Romania C 1
Departs for USSR 7 April C 1
Bank Organs To Control Salaries Fund Deficit C 2
Briefs: Ships for GDR, USSR C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Svoboda Interviewed on Results of Angolan Visit D 1
Husak Meets With Argentinian CP Leader D 1
Leaders Congratulate Ethiopian Counterparts [RUDE PRAVO 6 Apr] D 2
Vatican 'Negativism to Clergy's Peace Activities' [Hruza in TRIBUNA No 13, 30 Mar] D 2
Kapek Receives Warsaw City Delegation 6 Apr D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hoffmann, Ustinov Address Troop Unit, Visit Jena E 1
Visit Combine in Jena E 2
Sindermann Continues Talks With Greek Officials E 2
Discusses Relations With Karamanlis E 2
Meets With CP Leader E 2

Beil Confers With Austria's Kreisky. Ministers E 3
Fischer on Support for Swedish Proposal E 4
Deputy Foreign Minister Receives PRC Delegation E 4
Easter Marchers Not Taken in by U.S. Maneuvers E 4
["NG" in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]
FDJ Appeal on Whitsun Youth Rally Issued E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Apr]
Leaders' Greetings on Hungarian National Day E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Apr]

HUNGARY

Leaders Reply to USSR's National Day Greetings F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 3 Apr]
Reasons for French Expulsion of USSR Citizens [Kiss] F 2
Increasing PRC-East Europe Contacts Noted [Kovacs] F 2

POLAND

Jaruzelski Chairs CC Secretariat Session G 1
LE MONDE: Jaruzelski, Workers' 30 Mar Conference G 1
[Paris, 2 Apr]
Walesa Receives 'Fourth' Summons From Law [AFP] G 2
Sejm Commissions Discuss Government Programs G 3
Zielona Gora Officials, TU Representatives Meet G 3
Ozdowski Attends Poznan, Warsaw PRON Meetings G 3
Chairs Warsaw Meeting G 4
3-Year Trade Accord Signed With Yugoslavia G 4
Olszowski To Visit Nigeria, Benin, Angola G 4

ROMANIA

Hu Yaobang Receives Departing Ambassador [ROMANIA LIBERA 4 Apr] H 1
CSSR Deputy Premier Meets With Ratan, Oprea H 1
Gerle, Oprea Talks H 1
Officials Meet With Polish Science Minister H 2
Mining Minister on Coal Output in First Quarter H 2
[SCINTEIA 5 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Views State of Superpowers' Relations I 1
Presidency Discusses Stambolic Visit to Hungary I 2
Argentina: Mojsov Addresses 'Group of 77' Meeting I 2
Further on Zarkovic Visit to Venezuela I 3
Talks Begin I 3
Campins Presents Award I 4
EEC Measures May Affect Exports to West Europe I 4
More on Reljic Economic Report to Assembly I 5
[BORBA 31 Mar]
Retail Prices Increase 31.9 Percent in Year I 7
'Excessive' Equipment Imports Continue in 1983 I 8
[Bajec in BORBA 28 Mar]
POLITIKA Comments on Mahmut Bakali Case I 8
[Djukic, 5 Apr]
Assembly Group To Analyze Lags in Federal Ties I 11
[POLITIKA 30 Mar]

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONVENE IN PRAGUE

Discussion on Peace, Security

LD062120 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] In Prague the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact States has begun. Poland is represented by Minister Stefan Olszowski. The committee is to analyze the current complicated international situation and to prepare guidelines for the foreign policy of the states belonging to the socialist community. The heads of diplomacy concentrated today on issues relating to the achievement of peace and security in Europe and the world. The basis of the discussion was the January Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The ministers stressed the significance for the policy of dialogue, understanding, and building of trust that an agreement on the nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states would have.

The committee's session continues tomorrow.

Chnoupek Dinner

LD062130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, acting on behalf of the Federal Government, gave a festive dinner in Cernin Palace in Prague today in honor of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other Czechoslovak party and state representatives attended the dinner. At the dinner addresses were delivered by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister. They stressed the importance of the firm unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their joint struggle against the danger of war and for ensuring peace in the world. The dinner took place in cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Concluding Session

LD071028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states ended in Prague this morning with the signing of a communique. At the talks, the development of the situation in Europe since the January session of the Political Consultative Committee was reviewed and the proposals presented at that session and the steps taken for the realization of initiatives were examined.

Meeting With Husak

LD071303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today the foreign ministers who took part in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states on 6-7 April in Prague.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic; Oskar Fischer for the GDR; Stefan Olszowski for the Polish People's Republic; Stefan Andrei for the Socialist Republic of Romania; Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR.

Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the results of the deliberations of the ministerial committee on behalf of those participating in the session.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the significance of the close cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states and emphasized that the foremost task of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact socialist countries has always been and is the struggle for peace, prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the continuation and strengthening of the process of detente, reliable security for all peoples, and the development of cooperation on the European Continent and in the world.

In this connection he recalled the main ideas of the January session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague, and in particular the proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force and preservation of peaceful relations between the member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the beginning of talks on such a treaty between the two alliances would be an expression of bilateral willingness to talk seriously about peace relations and could lead to limitin arms programs, reducing military expenditure and nuclear disarmament. He praised highly the results of the work of the Foreign Ministers Committee and wished all its members much success in their responsible activities.

CEMA COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY ENDS SESSION

AU061845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/4/1983 -- On April 5 and 6 Bucharest venued the proceedings of the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for the General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Building Equipment for Nuclear Powerplants. The proceedings were attended by the representatives of the countries in the commission -- Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR as well as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Romania was represented by Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

During the proceedings a wide range of questions were analysed related to collaboration among the countries signatory to the convention on specialization of and multilateral cooperation in the manufacture and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants. The stage was examined inter alia of the fulfillment of the obligations regarding deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants according to the provisions of the convention and tangible measures were set to ensure deliveries in 1983.

The protocol of the eighth meeting of the intergovernmental commission was signed.

CSSR'S MBFR ENVOY ON STATE OF TALKS, U.S. LINE

AU051233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 83 p 7

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The Conclusion of the 29th Round of Vienna Negotiations; in the Sign of the Socialist Countries' Initiatives"]

[Text] Vienna, 31 APR (CTK correspondent) -- The heads of USSR and U.S. delegations, Ambassadors V. Mikhaylov and M. Abrahowitz, addressed on Thursday the concluding plenary session of the 29th round of Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Emil Keblusek assessed the course of the 29th round of negotiations on behalf of the socialist countries at a press conference. He called the proposals submitted by the socialist states on 17 February a development and specification of the articles contained in the Prague Political Declaration. He pointed out the most realistic, compromise nature of the proposals. He said that they are positive, above all because they make it possible to achieve a basic turn in the Vienna negotiations, and to achieve an agreement this year.

The extraordinary concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe, the Czechoslovak ambassador stressed, only creates further tension among the states and deepens their mutual distrust. Surely nobody can disprove the fact that the escalation of of war preparations and the deepening of the trust are incompatible For instance, if the United States ignores our proposals for freezing the strengths of armed forces for the duration of Vienna negotiations on the one hand, while on the other it continues to increase the numbers of its military contingents deployed in Europe from year to year -- including the area of the presumed reduction -- then this naturally makes us suspicious, and forces us to ask: Why is this happening? For instance, if the United States announces extensive measures aimed at building qualitatively new systems of conventional weapons, as it did a few days ago, how can this contribute toward enhancing our trust in the United States and in its current political course? No control can resolve the problem of trust among the states until the increases in the strength of troops and armaments are stopped and until effective and perceptible, specific measures are taken for reducing the strengths of armed forces, including their armaments.

The next round of Vienna talks will open on 19 May.

POLITIKA DISCUSSES PRC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU061549 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 83 p 4

[Report by permanent correspondent Dragoslav Rancic]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Mar -- The Chinese have cautiously begun reaxamining their relations with Albania in a wider international context, and a group of experts of the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade left last week on a discreet visit to Tirana to examine the possibilities for resuming economic contacts which were discontinued in 1978 after ideological differences and the halting of Chinese material and military aid to this small Balkan country, it has been learned from reliable Chinese sources.

The mission of the Chinese trade experts, the first in 5 years, coincides with the sudden departure from Beijing of Mehmet Bilibashi [name as published], Albanian trade attache, for consultations in Tirana. It also coincides with the first remarks of the usually extremely reserved Albanian diplomats here according to whom, "although Albania is a socialist country and China a capitalist one, political differences need not be an obstacle to the revival of economic contacts."

The First Sign

As Albania reacted 5 years ago to the cessation of the Chinese financial and military aid by discontinuing every form of economic cooperation, it is assumed that the practical Chinese -- who have long ceased to react publicly to the ideological attacks from Tirana -- made a conscious diplomatic concession to the small partner by sending their trade experts to Albania, after Enver Hoxha in October last year made a statement on the Albanian desire for wider economic cooperation with foreign countries.

China wishes to cooperate with all the countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence (based on respect for the sovereignty, independence, equality, integrity, noninterference and mutual benefit) including Albania, whose geostrategic significance China has always been aware of and whose people "at this time are experiencing a sad fate," as the above-mentioned Chinese sources stated.

The first official signal for a thaw in the frozen relations was sent from Beijing to Tirana on 28 November last year. While Albanian national day, 29 November, was marked in Beijing with a minimum of diplomatic courtesy -- with the presence of a deputy foreign minister and a deputy foreign trade minister at the reception in the Albanian Embassy -- Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a telegram to Albanian Premier Adil Carcani which was a trace warmer than protocol demanded: He sent him "cordial greetings" on his reappointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers and wished him "success in his work."

The Chinese public was then informed that Albania reacted to the offers by new Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov to improve relations between Moscow and Tirana by rejecting them. The Chinese people who analyze the international situation have not missed the reports in the American press at the same time -- which the State Department neither confirmed nor categorically denied -- that Washington is considering the point in time when, jointly with Great Britain, it will propose the establishment of diplomatic relations with Albania, offering to return the Albanian gold worth more than $36 million, which the occupiers plundered during the war and which is now at the Bank of England.

More Than Trial Balloons

For the Chinese analysts who carefully monitor the contests and confrontations of the superpowers in all parts of the world, such moves are something more than the usual trial balloons; they are a sign that both the Soviet and the American diplomatic services are introducing new elements in their global strategies: the current internal political struggle in Albania following Mehmet Shehu's mysterious death and the ministerial purges which followed, and the possible internal and foreign political orientation of Albania after Enver Hoxha.

The Chinese cadres are acquainted in detail with Enver Hoxha's writings about China, including the gravest insults to the Chinese leaders.

In the meanwhile, the Chinese press has completely ignored all these statements by Hoxha and it enveloped the events in Albania with a veil of silence, up to the mysterious death of Shehu. During the past year, the events in Albania have been registered, most frequently by quoting foreign information media, predominantly Yugoslav media.

In the past few months, the factual reporting has concentrated on problems in which China is undoubtedly greatly interested.

What can be the nature of the mission of the Chinese trade experts to Albania under such circumstances?

Although one begins with a policy of small steps -- for instance, with talks on textile trade -- the Chinese move undoubtedly extends over a longer term and is inevitably conceived more widely both in the economic and probably also in the political sense.

Since nobody who wants to return will go back to emptiness and uncertainty but only to something very specific, it is logical to assume that the Chinese have in mind projects which had been started and which in the past 5 years could hardly be completed exclusively with Albanian resources, considering that other foreign resources were not abundant in the interim. In the same period Albania received from China about 10,000 tractors and an unknown number of tanks and H-5 helicopters, as well as other equipment and arms, the condition of which is not at least uncertain because no spare parts have been delivered.

Trade as Precursor?

If the initial talks on trade would gradually result in a revival of economic cooperation, it is not very probable that the Chinese, for the reasons stated above, fail to bear in mind both bilateral political and international political considerations. As regards the former, it is logical to assume that trade would be the precursor of a restoration of comprehensive relations, under the assumption that this signal meets with an appropriate response. As for the latter, Albania is one of the few Balkan and Mediterranean countries with which China, in its new foreign policy foundations, lack everything but strictly official diplomatic relations; with the other countries relations range from a level of correctness (Bulgaria) up to one of comprehensive cooperation and emphasized friendship (Romania, Yugoslavia).

It is not far-fetched to say that the Chinese undoubtedly have in mind a future Albania, not just the present one, particularly in the context of the present activities of the big powers in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. Their following of the present events in Albania is richer by an important dimension which other foreign observers most frequently lack.

During the period of friendly cooperation with Albania -- and it went on for a period of almost a quarter of a century -- over 6,000 Chinese technical experts worked on key projects in that country and had to cooperate with Albanian political cadres at all levels. At the same time, over 2,000 Albanian technical and military experts were trained by the Chinese.

If the new personalities on the Albanian political scene mean anything to anybody, it is most probable that the Chinese can understand it better than anybody else.

SHEHU, HAZBIU FAILED TO BREAK ARMY-PARTY TIE

AU061712 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Mar 83 p 2

[Ali Vukatana article: "Our Army Was Born, Grew Up and Is Developing as an Army With a Profoundly People's Revolutionary Nature"]

[Excerpts] On 10 July our people and their Armed Forces celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army. It was created by the party and by Comrade Enver Hoxha personally in the fire of the struggle. The sole base on which it was founded was the people, their best sons and daughters, the sons and daughters of workers and peasants, to whom it was clear that their regular People's Revolutionary Army, together with the people and relying on them, would finally annihilate the occupying forces and those of the internal traitors, would achieve the country's liberation, would destroy the old power and would become the armed supporter of the new political power of the people.

The party educated the army with Marxist-Leninist ideology and the inexhaustible wealth of the people's patriotic and martial traditions. The party made the Army capable of meeting the most complex military situations and led it wisely and far-sightedly through numerous savage operations and battles toward ultimate victory over the Nazi and fascist occupiers and the internal traitors.

Under the solicitude of the party of its supreme commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the people's revolutionary nature of the Army has been deepened throughout the past 4 decades and has been perfected in every way. It has become a great school for the revolutionary tempering of the working people and particularly the youth. The historic measures that have been and are continually being taken to further revolutionize the Army in accordance with the stages of the development of the socialist revolution have always been and are being intended to insure that it will always remain a loyal daughter of the party, a political army which puts nothing above the interests of the people. As a result of this correct line, the guiding role of the party in all defense structures has been constantly strengthened, its Marxist-Leninist education has been revolutionized and so has military training based on our art of popular warfare.

The enemies of the people and of the party, M. Shehu, B. Balluku, K. Hazbiu and others, tried to separate the army from the party and the people in their counter-revolutionary intention to overthrow the socialist order in Albania, but they failed. Our Army remains pure as crystal in the service of the people, the party and our socialist homeland because, as Comrade Enver has said, "Its blood has and is mingled with the pure blood of the party, because its strength springs from the party's inexhaustible strength, because it has had and continues to have the glorious AWP as its permanent organizer and leader."

Creatively implementing Lenin's great idea that no force on earth would violate the freedom of the country -- "It is the armed people who rid themselves of the military caste and who have turned all citizens into soldiers and all soldiers into citizens capable of bearing arms, who make themselves the shield of this freedom" -- the party has created the free military schools, whose great aim is to educate all the people militarily. The revolutionary understanding and implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings with regard to the functioning of these schools have made it possible to merge the people and the Army more fully, as well as the interests of socialist construction with the country's defense.

Under the leadership of the party and its supreme commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, our People's Army, together with all the armed people, will continue to be vigilant and ready to turn all diabolocal plans and plots hatched up by our country's enemies into dust and ashes. It will remain forever a firm shield of freedom and of the dictatorship of the proletariat, loyal to the people, the party and the revolution. Our people are building and they are vigilant and, as Comrade Enver Hoxha wrote in the book "The Titoites" (historical notes), "Let it be clear to all: The walls of our fortress are firm and granite-like."

TRIAL OF ITALIAN NATIONALS RESUMES 6 APRIL

AU061430 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- The Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin trial continued here today with the examination of four witnesses for the prosecution.

The case is tried by a commission of the Sofia municipal court chaired by Mikhail Menev and with the participation of the city prosecutor Atanas Atanasov. The defence lawyer of Paolo Farsetti is Dragomir Staykov with a consultant -- the Italian lawyer Rudolfo Lena, while the defence lawyer of Gabriella Trevisin is Dragomira Petrova.

In spite of the fact that the case is tried behind closed doors, today an official of the Italian Embassy in Bulgaria was admitted in the court room as well as Bulgarian and Italian journalists and the brother-in-law of Paolo Farsetti, Umberto Interlandi.

Today the court heard the testimony of four of the witnesses for the prosecution and of one of the witnesses for the defence. Among those who failed to appear are the spouses Peevi who are living in Finland, as witnesses for the prosecution, the mayor of the town of Arezzo, Aldo Duci and the provincial secretary of the Italian Union of Labour in Arezzo, Paolo Peruzzi, who were summoned on request of the defence.

The four witnesses for the prosecution confirmed that Farsetti and Trevisin have made pictures of military sites, disregarding the "no photographs" and "zone forbidden" signs, in spite of the fact that they have been warned against it.

The examination of Alessandro Gianni has just begun. Since Paolo Farsetti argued against the competence of the Bulgarian expertise before the adjourning of the trial, Mr Gianni was allowed as a witness in his capacity of a specialist in the sphere of photography.

The trial continues.

BOZHINOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

AU061843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Bozhinov has returned home from Bucharest. The delegation had attended the eighth session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission on Coordinating Cooperation in Nuclear Equipment Building.

Departs for USSR 7 April

AU070813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] On 7 April a government economic delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee members, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, departed for Moscow. The delegation will conduct talks on further expanding cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sphere of raw and other materials, equipment, reconstruction, and modernization. Talks will also be conducted on strengthening cooperation in the areas of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, geology, oil and gas industry.

BANK ORGANS TO CONTROL SALARIES FUND DEFICIT

AU061535 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- The forming of the "salaries" fund as a residual value in strict dependence on the economic results is one of the most characteristic elements of the new economic mechanism. To prevent deviations from this rule a system of permanent state control has been created to keep check to see that the planned ratios of the national income growth to public productivity, on the one hand, and to the salaries, on the other, are being properly observed.

The leading role in the control system has been assigned to the Bulgarian National Bank. It, however, will be assisted in this task by other institutions: by the branch and functional ministries on the national level, and by the planning, financial and control organs of the people's councils on the territorial one.

A qualitatively new type of banking control has been created to be able to carry out this activity. This control is based on the principles of the preventive, all-round approach and personal responsibility. As a rule the bank control on the "salaries" funds is preliminary and is carried out locally in the economic organizations and enterprises. Bank employees render direct assistance to the enterprises in calculating their balance-sheets and in the other report document substantiating the size of the fund. Thus the economic units' ways of reporting to the bank are being avoided, and easy and sure payment of salaries is ensured according to an established schedule. Under these conditions the check made after the payment of the salaries are of rather limited importance.

On their part, the ministries, departments and economic organizations have to exercise strict control to see that average salary growth does not outstrip the growth of public labour productivity. If the ratio between these two values is not observed in planning, the bank stops paying the salaries of the executives in the respective economic organizations and enterprises until the breach of rule in planning is corrected. If a deficit in the "salaries " fund is allowed to occur, the bank reduces the bonuses of the executives and specialists.

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR GDR, USSR -- Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- The shipbuilders in Burgas are manufacturing the first self-propelled drag barges after a Bulgarian design which are earmarked for export to the GDR. The vessels are of good exploitation properties with a capacity of the cargo hold 500 cub m of earth mass. They are handled by a 6-member crew which works on shifts. All the loading operations are automated. In 1982 the team of the Iliya Boyadzhiev dockyard in Burgas delivered nine floating reinforced concrete workships for maintaining the river and sea ships, remoted from the ports, to the Sudoimport (USSR). Being designed by Bulgarian and Soviet specialists, these workships have been equipped with modern navigation devices and good conditions have been created for the crew's work in open sea and for their rest, too. The manufacture of floating reinforced concrete workships earmarked for export to the USSR is expected to increase this year. The ship builders in Burgas have launched a pusher, the first one of a series, with a capacity of 1320 horse power for the purpose of the Danube drag fleet. The construction of also some similar ships which will be used for dragging and pushing of convoys of non-self-propelled vessels along the Danube will start. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 29 Mar 83 AU]

SVOBODA INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF ANGOLAN VISIT

LD062035 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda on his return from Angola, by unidentified correspondent -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Deputy, what was the purpose of your trip?

[Answer] As you know, I left for Angola at the decision of the highest Czechoslovak party and state bodies in order to inform the highest party and government leadership of Angola that Czechoslovak representatives and our entire public are continuously following the news concerning the fate of our citizens. I handed over personally to President Dos Santos a letter from our General Secretary and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Comrade Gustav Husak. President Dos Santos asked me to convey to our highest representatives and the entire Czechoslovak public the profound regret of the leading representatives of Angola and all the Angolan people at the fact that such a terrorist act against Czechoslovak citizens helping with the reconstruction of the national economy, destroyed by war, has taken place on Angolan territory, and that the action was aimed not only against technicians, but against their families.

[Question] What are the results of your visit, Comrade Deputy? Having seen the actual places, what situation, do you think our citizens are in?

[Answer] The chief deliberations are being conducted through the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross. These deliberations, in the interest of the business in hand, are confidential and therefore it is somewhat difficult to talk about their content or progress. In this context I would like to ask the Czechoslovak public to show the maximum understanding and patience. As soon as we know something specific, naturally, we will pass on the information.

According to the information available so far, the health of the Czechoslovak citizens does not cause concern, but it must be said openly that in the climatic and natural conditions they now live in, it cannot be fully guaranteed that there is no illness. Therefore, at all deliberations we emphasize our maximum interest in their speedy release, especially as regards our women and children.

HUSAK MEETS WITH ARGENTINIAN CP LEADER

LD061801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentinian Communist Party, head of the party delegation which is currently in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present at the reception was Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely talk they discussed the activity of the two fraternal communist parties, highly appreciated their traditional comradely cooperation and stressed the importance of its further development. Comrade Husak reported on the results attained by the working people of our homeland in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the construction of an advanced socialist society. He stressed the firm solidarity of the Czechoslovak Communists, of all Czechoslovak peoples with the just struggle of the Communist Party of Argentina for the rights of the working people.

Athos Fava spoke about the striving of the Argentinian Communists in the process of democratization of the internal political life in the country, in the fight of the party for the rights of the working class of Argentina and in dealing with the consequences of economic crisis, which badly affect the working people of Argentina. He also reported on the party's position on the just struggle of the Argentinian people for the liberation of the Malvinas Islands from British rule.

Gustav Husak and Athos Fava also exchanged views on the current situation in the world and in the international communist and workers' movement. They stressed the importance of the unity and joint proceeding of all revolutionary, national liberation, and democratic forces in the fight against the policy of imperialism and for strengthening peace and averting the threat of war and for detente.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU070838 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 5 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of Socialist Ethiopia -- victory day.

Among other things, the telegram says that we in the CSSR hold in high esteem the Ethiopian people's effort to build a new, socially just society. We appreciate the results achieved by the Ethiopian people in consolidating and defending the revolutionary achievements and their country's sovereignty and autonomy, as well as Socialist Ethiopia's contribution to the fight against imperialism and for peace and the people's freedom. The telegram also expresses the firm conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity, which were born in the common struggle of the people of both countries against fascism and which were consolidated even more after the victory of the national and democratic revolution in Ethiopia, will constantly consolidate and develop on the principles of proletarian internationalism and for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian people, in the interests of peace and progress in the world, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

VATICAN 'NEGATIVISM TO CLERGY'S PEACE ACTIVITIES'

AU061250 Prague TRIBUNA No 13 in Czech 30 Mar 83 pp 8, 9

[Karel Hruza article: "A Crusade Against Peace and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The constructive approach and patriotic activity of clergymen who are members of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy are robbing various peace-spoilers and imperialist organizations of their sleep. It is a thorn in the side of the agitators in Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and elsewhere. What is the reason for all the campaigns against and the condemnation of this religious organizations?

At the end of January 1983 a friendly meeting took place in the Hrzan Palace in Prague between CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy. Sitting at one table were the cardinal of Prague, three Slovak Catholic bishops, the bishop of Olomouc, the Roman Catholic ordinary of Presov, all capitular vicars and the Presidium of Pacem in Terris led by its chairman and secretary.

The meeting and the discussion were marked by a friendly atmosphere, in which those present clearly and openly expressed their wish that the world take the path of understanding and peace and that the CSSR be a country of peace, quiet, human happiness, and contentedness. The CSSR deputy premier expressed particular appreciation for the great efforts of the Catholic clergymen associated in Pacem in Terris in the struggle to maintain world peace and preserve the sacred gift of life at a time when American imperialism seeks to cast the world into the danger of a nuclear conflagration. On behalf of the Federal Government, the Czechoslovak constitutional official conveyed thanks to the members and functionaries of Pacem in Terris for their committed work for peace and for the fact that the Catholic priests, as citizens of our state, guide the believers toward a conscientious fulfillment of their civil and building obligations. He requested them, in the name of the CSSR Government, that they not only do not let up in their activity but, on the contrary, further increase their part in the peace and building efforts.

Wish Is the Father to the Thought

On the other hand, however, we are not surprised that, acting in the spirit of its tradition to hamper progress and wage a struggle against everything that reinforces genuine humanism, the Vatican has recently assumed a negative attitude to the peace and patriotic activities of clergymen, in another attempt at halting the course of history.

Some Vatican cardinals obviously object to the fact that some Czech and Slovak Catholic clergymen, those associated in Pacem in Terris, publicly profess allegiance to their homeland, Socialist Czechoslovakia, in the upsurge of which they want to assist as citizens. It is also absolutely certain that they mind that the overwhelming majority of Catholic believers in our country are good builders and creators of socialist values.

Some clericalist figures would apparently prefer to see Catholic clergymen and the Catholic hierarchy in the CSSR become the infamous fifth column. They are taking various steps to implement this goal, which is in line with the general concept of Reagan's present antisocialist crusade. On the pages of the foreign press we have recently been able to read sensational headlines designed to prove, for example, that the "Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia does not identify itself with socialism" and so forth. The wish is becoming here father to the thought, whose aim is to cast doubt on the common endeavor of the Czech and Slovak people, regardless of religious and political beliefs, to build socialism in our homeland.

Incidentally, in the recent and more distant past our nations have had enough opportunities to acquire their own experience with the gentlemen from the Vatican. Regardless of whether it concerned the Hussite revolutionary movement, the reformation, the attempts at national liberation from the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the very existence of our first state on the eve of World War II or the first steps of people's power after the defeat of fascism, in all these cases the Vatican sided with reactionary forces and, in the endeavor to bring progress to a halt, blessed even the hangmen of the best sons of our nations. The situation today is no different.

A segment of the church hierarchy in Rome and a few renegades in our country are again trying to halt the course of history. These "friends of the people" are joining manhunts against genuine Christians who protect and help to strengthen truly universal human values -- peace, calm work, and freedom worthy of 20th century man. In this they receive encouragement from the highest places in the Vatican.

The Vatican even decided to take yet another step, to ordain two emigre priests as bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, their mission being the "spiritual care for Czech and Slovak emigres." In view of the fact that the persons in question are known for their openly hostile political commitment against the CSSR, this step was rightly assessed as a premeditated extremely unfriendly act toward our country.

On 6 January 1983, under the cupola of St Peter's Cathedral in Rome, the Czech emigre priest Jaroslav Skarvada and the Slovak emigre priest Dominik Hrusovsky were ordained bishops. Both gentlemen left their homeland after the victory of the working people in February 1948. At the Lateran University in Rome they both became doctors of theology and philosophy (their studies were financed by the Vatican) and they both have been doing much to this very day -- personally and within the framework of the whole church emigration -- to deserve praise for their political activities against their homeland.

Skarvada was one of the initiators of the founding of the religious emigre center in Rome, and, later on, became its chairman. This center, which has many branches in West European countries and in the United States, passes itself off officially as an institution engaged in pastoral work, but the main content of its work is political activity directed against our socialist system. With this goal in mind it exerts, for example, influence on various politically aggressive circles of Czech church emigres, especially in Europe, and publishes and seeks to send to our country literature and printed matter. To this belongs also literature that is published by the so-called Christian Academy, the true profile and staff of which are well known in the CSSR.

The emigre priest Skarvada is also the manager of the so-called House of Pilgrimage of Cardinal Beran, which offers various services to Czechoslovak tourists. However, as a counter-service it demands of them information about the political situation in the CSSR, the smuggling of politico-religious literature to the CSSR and other similar small things.

The reason why Skarvada was appointed bishop is thus quite clear. He was given this high church rank as a reward for his antisocialist and anticommunist activities.

The second man whom Pope John Paul II ordained as a Catholic bishop is Dominik Hrusovsky. He is a competent clericalist agitator and that is why he was first entrusted with the care for Slovak emigres in France. At that time his care was accorded also to renegades who fled Czechoslovakia before justice when they were to be held accountable for their clero-fascist frame of mind and their collaboration with the German cut-throats during World War II.

The appointment of the two new emigre bishops, Skarvada and Hrusovsky, obviously pursues yet another goal -- to reinforce the corps of bishops in exile. At present it is made up of one archbishop and six bishops from the ranks of Czech and Slovak priests in exile.

Archbishop Jozef Tomko, for example, holds a high position in the pecking order of the Vatican hierarchy. Pope John Paul II has entrusted him with the post of secretary general of the Synod of Bishops, an important and influential body of the Vatican appratus. Interesting in this context is an observation of the emigre journal JEDNOTA [UNITY] of 31 October 1979: "After consecrating Archbishop J. Tomko, John Paul II said to him in the papal audience hall, in the presence of a number of influential Slovak figures in exile:

"'Your path among those present does not end at the gate of this hall, but it will continue to the borders of Slovakia and to Slovakia.'" Political emigres say that with these words they were given the assurance that Pope John Paul II is the "greatest protector of Slovaks in the international field." It must have been moving to see the priests -- experts in "matters of this world" -- attending this festivity modestly distributing, in the presence of highest representatives of the Vatican, holy pictures of Jozef Tiso. [Catholic priest, Slovak president during World War II, hanged as a "war criminal" in 1947].

A special place among the clergymen in exile is held also by Bishop Pavol Hnilica, a Jesuit living in Rome and a fanatical enemy of everything that has anything in common with socialism and the CSSR in particular. He does not miss a single opportunity to sling mud at his former homeland. He, too, is never absent from similar religious ceremonies, which are so "convincingly" organized by the advocates of genuine "religious freedom" in the Christian West.

Only this enumeration indicates quite clearly what political clericalism, which has considerable experience from its many past crusades against Socialist Czechoslovakia, is getting ready for. An integral part of this policy are also the hateful attacks on the peace movement of Catholic clergy in the CSSR.

It is becoming apparent that Rome uses two yardsticks: those who leave their homeland and enter the services of imperialist policy are rewarded with the bishop's miter. Those priests who live with their believers and who support them in their peace effor and building work are condemned. Their commitment to peace is forbidden, as has happened with the decision of the Vatican cardinals against Pacem in Terris, the patriotic association of Catholic clergy in the CSSR. This ban is apparently not unwelcome even to some domestic Chatholic dignitaries.

However, it suffices to recall some historical facts and the desire of our people to live in calm and peace to make it clear that we are determined to defend this peace. After all, even all the similar crusades in the past always ended in the defeat of the crusaders.

KAPEK RECEIVES WARSAW CITY DELEGATION 6 APR

LD062302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, received today the delegation of the City of Warsaw, Poland's capital, headed by its mayor, Mieczyslaw Debicki.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, the two representatives briefed each other on the most important tasks of the development and life of Prague and Warsaw. They agreed that the mutual exchange of experience, cooperation, and assistance will make it easier for the two cities to tackle problems connected, above all, with the building of new apartments, city transport good supplies to the population, and last but not least, with improved management and administration of state city organs. The quest from Warsaw also viewed Prague today, its historical parts as well as its modern construction.

HOFFMANN, USTINOV ADDRESS TROOP UNIT, VISIT JENA

LD061845 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Apr 83

[(Juergen Eischmann) report on the visit of USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann to the John Schehr NVA troop unit in Erfurt on 6 April 1983]

[Excerpts] The high point of this visit by the Soviet military delegation to this troop unit of the National People's Army [NVA] was a meeting between Soviet soldiers and members of the NVA. First of all, Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann spoke:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] This meeting in the heart of Thuringia will be hallowed in the history of the NVA, and will set a milestone in its demonstrations of the comradeship-in-arms between our peoples, states, and armies. We are affirming, in a time that harbors great dangers for peace, that socialism, in its historical advantages and moral superiority, will continue as ever to work for peace and progress. The workers of the GDR and the members of the NVA learned with great satisfaction of the interview given to PRAVDA by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the highest representative of the USSR. He said quite clearly that all attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are in vain: the Soviet Union will never permit this; it will never face any danger unarmed. Marshal Ustinov said in a speech that the party [words indistinct] always and will adhere to the Leninist principle of the unity of the single-minded struggle for peace, and of constant readiness to repel any aggressor. He also said that as long as there are people on earth who like to play with fire we will not move away from this principle by a single step. Thus, mindful of this, dear Soviet comrades, the members of the NVA want, among our working people, led by the SED, and firmly anchored in the socialist defense alliance, this principle to be maintained. [end recording]

Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov gave his thanks for the cordial reception, particularly in this troop unit. He said that Soviet people are proud that the GDR is a reliable bastion here on the dividing line between the two opposing world systems.

[Begin Ustinov recording in Russian, fading into German translation] This dividing line was never [word indistinct] but particular concern is now being caused by the situation in Europe, since the aggressiveness of leading imperialist circles has grown considerably. The United States and NATO are spiralling the arms race without restraint in an effort to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. At the same time they are trying to camouflage the aggressive essence of their militaristic course by false talk about the Soviet military menace, about some sort of Soviet military superiority and about the alleged unilateral buildup of Soviet armaments in the past 20 years.

All this is an abominable invention. In reality the Soviet Union has strengthened its defense capability, but, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, the Soviet Union (?was forced) to do this in order to remove the U.S. military superiority that people in Washington desire so much. The military-strategic parity thus attained has deprived the United States of the chance to blackmail us with the nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace and we are doing all we can to preserve peace.

In the present complicated international situation, great fighting power and high combat readiness of the forces of our countries are particularly important. They are the decisive obstacle facing the aggressive efforts of imperialist reaction and there is no doubt that the members of your regiment and the entire NVA and the members of other fraternal armies will do all they can to reliably protect the peaceful labor of the people of the GDR and of the other countries of the socialist community. [end recording]

Visit Combine in Jena

LD061742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Jena, 6 Apr (ADN) -- The Soviet military delegation that is on an official friendship visit to the GDR visited the Carl Zeiss Jena combine on Wednesday. The delegation, headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for defense, was welcomed together with Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, by Zeiss Director General Dr Wolfgang Biermann.

The military personages viewed the micro-lothographic instruments section of the combine enterprise for optical precision instrument construction, where they held cordial talks with the workers. The products from this area especially, it was explained to them, are an expression of the close scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the production of new generations of instruments. Marshal Ustinov expressed his admiration for the high performance of the Zeiss combine workers and signed his name in the book of honor of the enterprise for optical precision instrument construction.

SINDERMANN CONTINUES TALKS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS

Discusses Relations With Karamanlis

LD061541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Joint interest in securing world peace was underlined by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Wednesday in Berlin. The exchange of views was concerned with international questions as well as with relations between the GDR and Greece. Both sides in the talks emphasized the comprehensive development of relations between both countries and stressed that there are favorable conditions to expand them further.

During the talk Horst Sindermann conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated by the president.

Meets With CP Leader

LD062306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 6 Apr (ADN) -- The SED and the Greek Communist Party decidedly condemn the efforts of aggressive circles of imperialism to change the approximate military-strategic balance in Europe in their favor by deploying new United States medium-range missiles in some NATO states.

This view was stated in Athens on Wednesday by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party. They stressed that the defense of peace was the most important international concern of communists and of all progressive people.

During the talk, which was marked by a spirit of unshakable solidarity and proletarian internationalism, the complete agreement between the SED and the Greek Communist Party on all fundamental issues of the international class struggle, above all of the fight for peace and disarmament, was reaffirmed.

Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the outstanding contribution of the Greek Communists to the development of a broad popular movement against the NATO missile decision, for the withdrawal of all nuclear arms from Greek territory, for the removal of U.S. military bases and for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. In this connection he stressed particularly the principled Marxist-Leninist positions of the Communist Party of Greece and its work with all peaceful forces in the country.

Harilaos Florakis described the policy of the GDR, which serves the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe, as providing effective support also to all citizens of Greece who fight against the danger of war, arms buildup and confrontation. The visit of the People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, to Greece was an eloquent example of this.

BEIL CONFERS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY, MINISTERS

LD062210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Vienna, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, who was in Vienna on Wednesday for discussions, was received by Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky for a talk. Dr Kreisky expressed his satisfaction with the further progress in the expansion of relations between the GDR and Austria in 1982. In the talk basic agreement was reached on expanding economic relations in the next years.

The federal chancellor conveyed best greetings to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same day State Secretary Dr Beil held talks with Federal Minister for Trade and Industry Dr Josef Staribacher, and with Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry Dr Guenter Haiden on specific measures for the further development of economic relations between the two countries for the years 1983-84.

Both sides in the talks praised the good results of cooperation which had been clearly proved in talks, negotiations, and agreements at the 1983 Leipzig spring fair. Minister Dr Staribacher clearly stressed the continuity and inclusion of nearly all branches of Austrian industry in the cooperation and stressed the good reputation of GDR products in Austria.

In a talk with President of the Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry Dr R. Sallinger he emphasized the successful participation by Austrian industry at the Leipzig spring fair, which has provided further stimuli for continuing cooperation.

GDR Ambassador Gerhard Schramm took part in the talks, which took place in an open atmosphere.

FISCHER ON SUPPORT FOR SWEDISH PROPOSAL

LD061551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to support the Swedish initiative. This assurance was given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in his answer to a letter from the Swedish Association for Relations With the GDR, which welcomes the positive stance of the GDR toward the Swedish proposals for creating a nuclear-arms-freeze zone in central Europe. It will remain the greatest concern of the GDR to work to preserve peace and an end to the arms race, it says in Fischer's reply.

In the situation, which is serious for Europe, the realization of the Swedish proposal will be an important step toward lessening the danger of a nuclear war. Paths could be opened in this way to reduce nuclear weapons on the European Continent until they are completely removed. Minister Oskar Fischer emphasized that the creation of such a zone also will have positive effects on the creation of a climate of trust and the development of good-neighborly relations between all European states.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD062247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, today received the delegation of Central Chinese television, led by the director for international relations, Kong Lingdou [name as received], which is on a visit to the GDR. Kurt Nier briefed the guests on the GDR's foreign policy, which is aimed at safeguarding peace and at reviving detente and at disarmament. He stressed that the GDR would continue to discharge its high responsibility for peace on the dividing line between imperialism and socialism in Europe. Together with its allies it would struggle for the further fleshing out of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact in order to repulse the confrontation and arms race policy of U.S. imperialism.

Kurt Nier expressed the GDR's interest in good relations between the GDR and the PRC. During the meeting the partners in the talk were in agreement in emphasizing the usefulness of expanding cooperation between the television organizations of the two countries.

The talk, which took place in a business-like and open atmosphere, was also attended by the ambassador of the PRC to the GDR, Li Qiangfen.

EASTER MARCHERS NOT TAKEN IN BY U.S. MANEUVERS

AU061631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 83 p 2

[Commentary by "NG": "Easter Marches '83"]

[Text] They were many hundreds of thousands who during the past days went out onto the streets in Western Europe and the United States. Continuing traditions going back 25 years they turned the Easter marches of 1983 into powerful mass actions for preserving peace, ending the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament, and above all against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

However manifold in their forms, however diverse in the political and ideological conviction of their participants, these actions had one common denominator: In a way one cannot fail to hear they expressed the concern of the peoples over the acute threat to peace which the course of intensive armament, confrontation, and aggravation of the international tensions pursued by the United States causes as well as its harsh rejection of any constructive and realistic proposal of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Therefore, those who participated in the Easter marches first and above all opposed the Brussels missiles decision, as was illustrated by numerous banners. They oppose the project to deploy 572 new American nuclear and cruise missiles this year with the "no" of many hundreds of thousands.

They did that on behalf of life, in the interest of surviving and in the knowledge that these plans to deploy an additional nuclear first strike capacity constitute the most serious threat to peace on our continent. For the intention linked with that, to destroy the military-strategic balance unilaterally, would introduce a new round of the arms race, would entail even greater dangers and burdens for the peoples. And that in a region in which even today, with nearly 1,000 U.S. and NATO nuclear weapons and 7,000 units of American nuclear munitions, the biggest potential for destruction is most densely concentrated.

Before the Easter marches a defamatory cannonade was going on against the citizens in the FRG and the other West European countries who are concerned about peace. The declared aim was -- as the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG expressed it -- "to surprise and confuse the peace movement." But this project failed entirely. Neither could the march columns be divided nor their participants be trapped by the talk of a "zero option" or an "interim solution." Again and again speakers were heard saying that the statements of the U.S. President are not serious, are a maneuver, that they are not in agreement with the principle of equality and equal security. Sympathy and solidarity, however, were expressed for the "other America", for the increasing number of politicians, scientists, clergymen of various confessions, and citizens from all strata who, as spokesmen of the majority of the U.S. population, reject the course of Washington directed at a nuclear catastrophe.

At the same time it was again clear where the great concern of the peoples for preserving their most precious asset is taken particularly serious. At a press conference in Moscow Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the foreign policy of the Soviet Union aiming at peace and detente, at restraining the arms race, limiting and finally liquidating armaments. In addition to all that, far-reaching, constructive proposals by the USSR and the countries of socialism have been on the table for a long time. The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact contains a comprehensive program for solving the most urgent questions of war and peace -- including the limitation and reduction of intermediate-range and other nuclear arms in Europe. The millions in the NATO countries who more and more comprehensively support the peace movement find here a consistent action in the same direction which is in agreement with their own actions and efforts. They see a realistic alternative.

The peace forces of Western Europe which have gained in width and depth have left no doubts concerning their determination to exert all their strength to ensure that 1983 does not become the year of deployment of new U.S. missiles.

FDJ APPEAL ON WHITSUN YOUTH RALLY ISSUED

AU061954 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 83 p 1

["Appeal of the FDJ Central Council on the "Whitsun Youth Rally" in Karl Marx Year 1983: All Strength for a Strong Socialism! Build Peace Against NATO Weapons"]

[Text] We appeal to all the girls and boys of our country: Participate in the Whitsun Youth Rally in Karl Marx Year 1983!

Climax of the event will be a "peace meeting of the youth of socialist countries" which will take place in Potsdam on 21-22 May and which will be concluded at the Soviet memorial in Berlin on 23 May.

FDJ members, youths in towns and the countryside, reaffirm at the peace rallies in the bezirke and kreise:

Our avowal and our deeds for our socialist fatherland, the GDR! With all our strength and passion against the nuclear war plans of the U.S. imperialists and of their NATO retainers!

Everything for the implementation of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact!

Our country of workers and peasants have been built so that life may flourish in it and not be obliterated in a third world war. According to NATO plans new U.S. missiles shall be stationed on our continent as early as this year. But the peoples' life cannot prosper in the shadow of nuclear weapons of destruction. This is why millions of people are offering resistance throughtout the world even now. The front of the peace forces is becoming increasingly broader and more compact. The GDR youth is daily experiencing: a strong socialism most conducive to peace and the greatest obstacle for the war-mongering forces of monopoly capital.

This is why in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ" we come out for the strengthening and reliable protection of socialism on German soil, for the policy for the benefit of the people adopted by the 10th SED Congress.

On behalf of mankind, which wishes to survive, we request at the Whitsun Rally of Youth 1983:

Europe must not become a Euroshima!
Build peace against NATO arms!
Down with the NATO missiles decision!
Everything for the implementation of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union!

The FDJ Central Council

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU061110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following

Telegram of congratulations to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Georgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism we convey to you, the Central Committee of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic as well as the Hungarian people, who are fraternally allied with us, most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The historic liberation deed of the glorious Soviet Army opened up to the Hungarian people the possibility of embarking on the path of social progress. The Hungarian workers class under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist militant party has achieved the political power and implemented together with the other classes and layers the socialist reshaping of the country. Based on the close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries the working people of Hungary have created a consolidated socialist state as well as an efficient large-scale industry and a highly productive agriculture by sacrificial struggle and devoted work within a historically short time. Important successes were achieved in science and culture as well as in increasing the welfare of the people. The Hungarian People's Republic is today a firm link of the community of socialist states and works to constantly deepen the cooperation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Thanks to its foreign policy aimed at securing peace it enjoys high international prestige.

The citizens of the GDR are sincerely pleased over the socialist achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people. With recognition they pursue the untiring efforts of the working people of your country to implement the guiding decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress for shaping the developed socialist society. The manifold initiatives for increasing the effectiveness of the socialist production are received with great attention.

The successful visit of the GDR party and government delegation in June last year to Budapest has confirmed our conviction that the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are inseparably linked in the struggle to secure peace and strengthen the forces of socialism and social progress. Both states actively support the significant peace proposals of the USSR and unswervingly support the implementation of the program proclaimed in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact which aims at solving the most urgent questions of the present. This includes resolutely opposing the unbridled intensive armament and confrontation policy of imperialism which conjures up the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The relations between our parties, states, and peoples are characterized by fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation. We note with great satisfaction that in implementing the agreements of June 1982 the fruitful cooperation in many important fields has achieved an even higher level. Be assured that the GDR, in agreement with the far-reaching aims of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, will continue to support the continuous development of these relations.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Hungarian people success in further building the developed socialist society and you personally, dear comrades, best health and creative vigor in your responsible work.

LEADERS REPLY TO USSR'S NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

AU061212 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 83 p 3

[Reply from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working people as a whole, we thank you from our hearts for the fraternal greetings and good wishes you sent us on the occasion of our national holiday, the 38th anniversary of the liberation of our country.

Our indissoluble friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union is based on firm historical foundations and is nourished by our socialist principles and conviction. With its self-sacrificing struggle against fascism, the Soviet Union liberated our country, ensured our people's liberty and our country's independence, and protected us and is protecting us in progressing on the socialist path of social development we have chosen ourselves. The Soviet Union's rich experiences constitute inestimable aid in the solution of our construction tasks. The strengthening of our friendship and expansion of our multifaceted cooperation will remain an important prerequisite for our people's continuing socialist achievements through the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Together with the Soviet Union and the rest of the fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic works in the interests of averting the danger of war threatening the world with destruction and promoting the cause of social progress and socialism. On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our country supports efforts to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and further develop their cooperation.

Faithful to our obligations as allies, we participate in the work of the Warsaw Pact and regard the existence and effective functioning of the alliance as a fundamental factor in the defense of world peace and our country's independence. We support taking advantage of the benefits inherent in socialist integration and the further development and modernization of cooperation under CEMA. In the interests of our common objectives and in conformity with our coordinated foreign policy line, we strive to cooperate with all forces ready to act to defend world peace, preserve the achievements of detente, and expand mutually beneficial relations among countries with different social systems.

The Hungarian people follow with sincere respect the creative work performed by the Soviet people, under the guidance of their Leninist Communist Party, to make their socialist fatherland prosper. We highly value the results you have attained in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress to make the Soviet people prosper and further our common cause. The Soviet Union's strength, forward-looking example and peace-loving policy imbue the millions of people struggling for progress and peace with confidence.

Thanking you for the good wishes you sent us on the occasion of our national holiday, on behalf of our people as a whole, we wish the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and the great Soviet people, outstanding successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in your struggle for peace and social progress.

REASONS FOR FRENCH EXPULSION OF USSR CITIZENS

LD061718 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, the French Government yesterday expelled 42 Soviet citizens. This commentary by Csaba Kiss is about the political backbround to the decision:

The idea of the French decision was hardly born on the banks of the Seine alone. Judging from several recent signs France has moved closer to NATO in the political and even the military spheres, and despite all statements to the contrary, to Washington as well. Yet it is precisely NATO and the U.S. Government that need to increase tension with all means in Europe at present, because according to their judgement they can use this to counterbalance the widespread resistance against the plans to deploy U.S. missiles.

It may be remembered that the last time a similar -- also cold war type -- step was taken, it was in the autumn of 1971 in Great Britain. The expulsion of some 100 Soviet citizens from Britain happened just when the preparations for SALT I were being carried out in earnest and European public opinion, fighting against the Pentagon's opposition, urged the signing of the treaty.

INCREASING PRC-EAST EUROPE CONTACTS NOTED

LD062150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Ferenc Sarkadi Kovacs dispatch from Beijing]

[Text] After a long break Hungarian tourists are again visiting Beijing. There is a growing amount of contacts between China on the one hand and the USSR and East Europe on the other.

The 15-member group of Hungarian tourists arrived 12 days ago in China, and they are going to visit provincial towns, too. Nine other groups of Hungarian tourists are to follow this year. A Chinese-Hungarian tourism agreement will be signed soon.

It can be expected that Hungarian students will study again at Chinese universities. Since February three GDR students are studying here in Beijing at the Foreign Languages Institute. It is probable that Soviet students will return, too, even if only in limited numbers. Talks are in progress on China's receiving 10 Soviet students from September and the USSR's receiving 10 Chinese students. A Czechoslovak movie has been showing since last week in Chinese theaters, and a Hungarian movie "Stars of Eger" is being shown this week.

Chinese-East European trade has also grown this year, although this is still far from the record turnover of the late seventies. China is also expecting the participation of East European countries in modernizing Chinese plants

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CC SECRETARIAT SESSION

LD061724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Under the chairmanship of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR, a session of the party Central Committee Secretariat, with the first secretaries of the voivodship committees, has been held. The state of preparations for the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum was discussed. The course of the party accountability campaign and the tasks for further activity that result from it were assessed. The participants were acquainted with the procedure for the implementation of motions and postulates raised by the participants in the national session of the workers' aktiv.

LE MONDE: JARUZELSKI, WORKERS' 30 MAR CONFERENCE

PM061341 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Overcoming the Economic Crisis Is a Question of 'Existence' for the Country"]

[Text] Overcoming the economic crisis is a question of "existence" for Poland, General Jaruzelski stated on Wednesday 30 March to a conference attended by government members, party leaders and 2,300 workers "delegated" by their enterprise.

Asserting his confidence in the future, the junta chief, whose speech was not published by PAP until Thursday, added: "We will break this vicious circle ourselves because there is quite simply no other way." "Our nation can achieve everything if it so wishes and it does so wish," he said, after calling on retired people to return to work and young people to work at weekends and in their vacations to increase production.

Adopting, by a strange irony, an idea dear to Solidarity, which always maintained that the solution to the economic crisis depended on the establishment of an atmosphere of political confidence, General Jaruzelski stated in conclusion that "the people's government could not overcome the difficulties alone" and that that could not be achieved by "the whole nation and especially the working class."

According to the accoun- which the official press gave of this conference, the country's leaders obtained this necessary support from their worker interlocutors. When you read the speeches made from the floor and discover the very harsh criticism expressed in passing there is reason to doubt the confidence which the working class places in the authorities. Opening fire, a textile worker from Lodz stated: "Ours is a state in which the working class is in power, and it is that class which has the harshest living conditions. It is time that changes." "Despite the wage increases in our foundry," a turner from Katowice said, "the standard of living of families is falling." A joiner from Rzeszow, echoed that and added: "The increase in the cost of living, uncertainty about the future, and the failure to consult the workers on important decisions are having an influence on feelings and on the working atmosphere."

Abandonment of Social Gains

"The government," a metal worker from the Ursus tractor plant said for his part, "claims that it does not intend to resort to price increases to restore a balance on the market, but the policy followed hitherto proves the reverse."

It is, therefore, necessary to establish measures to protect the poorest people." There followed many criticisms of the social consequences of the austerity policy being prepared by the government. The increase in the cost of a stay in a sanatorium, a worker from Plock said for instance, "will not make it possible to make great savings but may be interpreted as an abandonment of the workers' social gains." The deposit of 15 percent of the purchase price now required for the acquisition of an apartment and which represents an average sum of Z150,000 -- in other words more than 10 months' average salary -- is also denounced as an injustice. "In present conditions the younger generation is not in a position to have such a sum," a technician from Lublin stated, while a woman textile worker said: "Is housing a luxury?"

Many speakers also stressed the inconsistency of a policy which aims both to link wages to effective productivity and resort to an equalization tax, leveling off incomes. "When we calculate our budget," a woman worker said, "we take account of what we will earn by working a free Saturday and this tax is likely to make our calculations pointless." This brings in one of the fundamental ideological inconsistencies of a regime which has no other political ideal to propose than the myth of an egalitarian society and which at the same time must try to use wage incentives in a country gnawed by inflation and undermined by shortages.

One miner was guilty of supreme blasphemy when he cast a shadow over the only major success which the regime can claim -- the increase in coal production -- by stating that it "is sometimes more than 50 percent stones." Finally a gloomy picture of young people's attitudes was painted by a turner who stated: "We are no longer witnessing the hostility observed until recent times. It is possible to talk of a change of attitude, but despite several proposals for programs by party organizations...addressed to young people, we still cannot arouse their interest."

On Thursday evening Solidarity radio, which the authorities had thought they could announce had been dismantled, succeeded in broadcasting another 4-minute program, the first since 24 January. "The leadership team's unbridled fear at seeing the government's uncontrolled monopoly undermined," it said in particular, "has prevented the implementation of the program adopted during Solidarity's national congress. That is the reason for 13 December, and for the poverty and stagnation in Poland, the extent of which can only be judged by history." "We promise you who trust us and help us every day," it said in conclusion, "that we will persevere in the struggle until victory is achieved."

WALESA RECEIVES 'FOURTH' SUMMONS FROM LAW

NC061750 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa has been summoned to appear in court next Saturday for driving with an expired licence, a source at his home in Gdansk said today by telephone. The source said that the charge dates from last January, when the leader of the banned Solidarity union and his family went in their minibus for a week's holiday to the Kielce region south of Warsaw. The vehicle was halted for a routine police check and the Walesa's were told that its lights breached the highway code, and also that as Mr Walesa had failed to attend the regulation medical examination, his licence was no longer valid.

It is Mr Walesa's fourth encounter with the law since he was freed last November from 11 months' internment. He has been questioned about the financial affairs of Solidarity, about his tax declarations, and in the case of the former KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee) leaders accused of plotting against the state.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

LD062310 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 April -- The Polish Sejm committees are discussing the bill on the 1983-85 plan and government anti-inflation and savings programmes. The joint parliamentary commission for foreign trade at its meeting here today approved government proposals presented in the bill and the two programmes concerning economic relations with abroad. (?Also) the commission said the implementation of foreign trade assumptions is feasible, although many difficulties are still in the way.

In 1985, the overall value of Polish exports in constant prices is expected to aporoach the 1980 levels, and even surpass the 1980 mark (?as concerns) exports to the socialist countries. But Polish imports would still stay far beyond the 1980 yardstick.

The Sejm educational committee today adopted a resolution in which it approved the general directions of the national socio-economic plan and the government programmes as well as [word indistinct] in favour of consistent realization of the teacher's charter and against a pay freeze in education.

The resolution also called for the establishment of the education development fund to support state plans to improve educational facilities.

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczslaw F. Rakowski, who took part in the meeting, said the teacher's charter -- its implementation and conditions -- would soon be put forth to the teachers' milieu for consultation and discussion.

ZIELONA GORA OFFICIALS, TU REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD310724 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] More than 200 trade unions have already achieved legal status in Zielona Gora Voivodship. The political and administrative authorities of the region invited their representatives today to the columned hall of the voivodship administrative offices. The main things discussed were social and everyday life matters and housing problems affecting factory work **forces**. But factors influencing the production results of enterprises were also examined. The trade unionists submitted a number of questions, postulates, and suggestions to the voivodship authorities. Some of these need to be closely examined and answers to some were already given today by Zbigniew (Nieminski), a secretary of the voivodship party committee, and Zielona Gora Deputy Voivoda Zbyszko Piwonski. This was the first meeing between the authorities in the region and representatives of the new trade unions.

OZDOWSKI ATTENDS POZNAN, WARSAW PRON MEETINGS

LD060529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Walbryzch Voivodship congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was held today under the slogan "PRON is the chance for Poland and Poles." The congress was attended by 200 persons representing 8,000 activists from various groups in the voivodship. Much was said about the younger generation's participation in PRON.

It was stressed that there are still too few young participants; the personal standards, contemptuous attitude toward work and the basic moral values that older people often demonstrate, lack of uniform upbringing, and irregularities in teaching in the previous years, were mentioned as some reason for this. In extreme cases these factors are the source of frustration among the youth and their scornful attitude toward the problems of present day realities in Poland. It was stressed that PRON activities must devote more attention to the issue of upbringing and shaping the civic attitudes of youth.

In Komorniki in Poznan voivodship today, PRON members met deputy chairmen of the PRON Provisional National Council Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy Sejm speaker, and Augustyn Kogut, chairman of the Poznan Provisional PRON Council. Many issues affecting inhabitants of the parish were discussed. The main topics were the problems of agriculture and agricultural policy. Jerzy Ozdowski discussed these problems at length in his speech.

Chairs Warsaw Meeting

LD062330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting attended by representatives of social organizations which have joined PRON has taken place in Warsaw. Those present have assessed the course and the conclusions arising from the precongress campaign to date. Against this backdrop the opportunities for the escalation of social activeness through organizations and institutions affiliated with PRON were discussed.

The meeting chaired by the vice chairman of the council, Jerzy Ozdowski, examined ways for consolidating the social and training role of PRON. It was noted that the draft declaration now being debated should stress more strongly and more precisely the shaping of civic stances as regards culture, upbringing of children, and the young. It was stated that the task of the National Rebirth Movement is to conduct a dialogue in the spirit of humanism, tolerance, and respect for human dignity as well as for national and state values.

3-YEAR TRADE ACCORD SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD062220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Poland signed agreement on commodity exchange until 1985 here today (Wednesday). The agreement foresees the commodity exchange in the coming three years to reach the value of two billion dollars. Yugoslavia will import from Poland raw materials, semi-manufactures, chemical and other products and export to Poland various appliances, iron and steel industry products, foodstuffs and consumer goods. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic and Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

OLSZOWSKI TO VISIT NIGERIA, BENIN, ANGOLA

LD041715 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Today it was announced that in the first half of April, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will pay an official visit to three African countries: Nigeria, Benin, and Angola.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU061130 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] Cordial greetings were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, together with best wishes for good health, happiness, and for new successes in the highly responsible activity he is carrying out as party head, and wishes for well-being, prosperity, and great achievements to the friendly Chinese people in their work for the country's socialist modernization.

Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Hu Yaobang requested that cordial and friendly greetings be conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with best wishes for good health, personal happiness, and fruitful activity as head of the party and the country, as well as sincere wishes for ever greater successes to the Romanian people in socialist construction. The exchange of messages took place when Comrade Hu Yaobang received Florea Dumitrescu, our country's ambassador to Beijing, on a farewell call.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the CPC and between the two countries and peoples and expressed their desire to develop those relations in keeping with the understandings and decisions made at the summit level in April 1982.

The talk took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH RATAN, OPREA

AU071015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1983 -- Ion Patan, Romanian minister of technico-material supply and fixed assets administration, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, chairmen for the two countries in the Romanian-Czechoslovak Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, analysed in Bucharest the stage attained by the relations of economic collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production between Romania and Czechoslovakia. On the occasion the sides agreed on measures for actions in the field of machine building, electronics, and electrotechnology and for further development of the exchanges of goods between the two countries. The Czechoslovak deputy prime minister participated in the proceedings of a CMEA intergovernmental commission hosted by the Romanian capital city over April 5 and 6.

Gerle, Oprea Talks

AU0[illegible]20 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/4/1983 -- During an interview they had in Bucharest on Wednesday, Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who took part in the proceedings of the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for the General Coordination of the Collaboration of the CMEA Member Countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Building Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants, approached aspects of the diversification and deepening of collaboration and specialization in machine building, as well as the expansion of goods exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH POLISH SCIENCE MINISTER

AU012041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1983 -- Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education and technology, looked into the possibilities to further develop the collaboration between Romania and Poland in the field of science and technology, in Bucharest. The sides agreed on new actions of technical and scientific cooperation in such priority domains of the two countries' economies as mining, chemistry, machine building, energetics, use of the new and reusable sources of energy, etc.

At the conclusion of the talks Ion Ursu and Benon Miskiewicz signed a programme of cooperation in science and technology between Romania and Poland for the 1983-1985 period.

The Polish guest also conducted talks with Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction, and with other representatives of central institutions.

MINING MINISTER ON COAL OUTPUT IN FIRST QUARTER

AU061014 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 April on page 4 carries a 1,000-word report on an interview with Minister of Mines Ion Lazarescu, entitled "The Coal Production Plan for the First Quarter Has Been Overfulfilled," in which Ion Teodor asks Minister Lazarescu about the results of the new work schedule applied in the mining sector since February.

In reply, the minister is quoted as saying: "From the very beginning I want to mention that due to the new work schedule and the constant support granted by the party leadership and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally the coal production plan for the first quarter of the current year was fulfilled and exceeded by 97,000 tons of net coal. Following the measures taken, coal output increased constantly so that the lags in the first month of the current year were recouped and important additional quantitites of coal were extracted in February and March."

Minister Lazarescu is also reported to say: "Compared with the same period last year, an additional quantity of 2.5 million tons of coal were extracted which makes up an increase of 28 percent."

Asked about future goals in the mining sector, Minister Lazarescu is quoted as follows: "As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, daily coal production must reach the level of 200,000 tons by the end of the current year, 230,000-240,000 tons by 1984 and 250,000-270,000 tons by 1985. To achieve such levels of production, first and foremost action must be taken to make better use of our available technical basis, to strengthen order and discipline in mining units and to put into operation a number of new production capacities."

SUNDIC VIEWS STATE OF SUPERPOWERS' RELATIONS

LD062300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] How accurate are the claims that the rift which divides the United States and the Soviet Union is deepening? What is behind other claims that the link between the two superpowers is firmer than is believed? Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] No one in the West is surprised by Moscow's negative reply to Reagan's latest proposal on Euromissiles. There are also few who believe that Gromyko was severe and that the Soviet Union is not prepared, even in the present tense relations, to continue the dialogue with the United States. Washington's reaction to the Soviet reply to Reagan can be assessed as moderate. The United States is not thinking of breaking off the Geneva dialogue. Some even believe that the relations between the two superpowers are not as bad as is publicly stated. It is claimed that the Americans are more flexible at the negotiating table in Geneva than can be deduced from Reagan's last speech, and that the course of negotiations to date has not been in vain. The two superpowers are apparently still equally taking care that the rift between them does not become deeper and that they do not destroy the bridges which link them. Even in the most difficult situations, it seems, they do not abandon hope that an agreement is possible and that one day agreement will be reached.

The fact that a greater part is played in the bickering with Moscow by certain American allies than the United States can be explained by the fact that the American allies are not up to date with what is actually happening in relations between the two great powers. America's allies are often placed in the position of repeating American proposals and of saying of each of them that it is the best. This was the case with the so-called zero option which Reagan renounced before America's European allies managed to grasp it. The Soviet allies are at least spared that, because the member countries of the Warsaw Pact rarely concern themselves with that which they consider belongs within the jurisdiction of the great. The British, let us recall, came to the strange conclusion this time that Gromyko was interfering in their domestic affairs, in the interests of the Labour Party of course, while the Japanese for their part are even registering a protest with Moscow because of Andrey Gromyko's claim that atomic weapons exist in Okinawa. The United States keeps silent on both and will probably keep silent until President Reagan announces again some new plan or an amendment to the existing one.

Since no one except the two superpowers knows what their mutual relations are really like, both are afforded the opportunity in some future initiative of saying more about this, and this will be the best indication of whether these initiatives and counter-initiatives mean further straining or, as is thought in some circles, the reduction of existing differences. A belief in the latter is held only because it is thought that both powers consider that they have gone too far in the straining of mutual relations. Reagan has 2 more years in the White House, and it is logical to assume that his Republican Party would have nothing to go to the polls with if relations with the Soviet Union remain unchanged and relations with the European allies changeable. It cannot be all the same to Moscow either whether it will again have to deal with Reagan or with someone else, and even more so whether it will expend all its energy on bickering with Washington. The two superpowers have other interests, too, in strengthening positions gained in the world and, on the other hand, both have too many domestic worries and devote little or insufficient attention to them.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES STAMBOLIC VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD061730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 6 Apr

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic today, Wednesday, informed the Presidency about the results of his recent official and friendly visit to Hungary and talks with President of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi and First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Janos Kadar. It was stressed that the visit and talks would provide a fresh impetus to the further promotion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. Bilateral cooperation in all fields and particularly economic cooperation, were positively assessed. The Presidency pointed out the need to further develop higher forms of economic cooperation which are of great importance to both countries.

With their position and role, the nationalities in the two countries are an important factor and bridge of friendship and cooperation, the members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia stressed.

During the talks in Budapest, both sides agreed that intensive activities by the international community were necessary in order to surmount the unfavourable development of political and economic circumstances in the world.

ARGENTINA: MOJSOV ADDRESSES 'GROUP OF 77' MEETING

LD061004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 6 (TANJUG) -- "Unresolved world economic problems and the ever widening gap between the developed and developing countries are further deepening the crisis of the existing international economic system, with grave consequences not only for the developing countries, but also for the overall political situation and peace in the world."

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov stated the above yesterday evening, Tuesday, at the ministerial meeting of the "Group of 77" here in Buenos Aires. He explained that the direct reason for this meeting was in the preparations for the sixth UNCTAD assembly in Belgrade next June.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary pointed out that in Buenos Aires "unanimous stands should be adopted and actions initiated which are believed to meet with positive response by other countries and to help the international community to embark on a path of constructive cooperation in the interest of all countries and peoples in the world."

Lazar Mojsov emphasized that the forces which act from the positions of force were persistently striving to preserve the acquired privileges and various monopolies, while opposing the establishment of juster international relations. This, in the first place, affects the nonaligned and other developing countries, said Mojsov.

Mojsov said that the recently held Seventh Nonaligned Summit had thoroughly analyzed world relations, while its decisions and concrete proposals outlined the paths to transcend the current situation of crises. "We believe that the international community will display the necessary political will, and manage, in a joint effort of all countries to find a common language of constructive cooperation at this crucial moment of international relations," stressed Mojsov.

Mojsov stressed that "the present situation has deteriorated so dramatically that it has become imperative to take a certain number of immediate emergency measures in favour of developing countries, with a view to (?creating) conditions essential for the recovery of their economies, and, in consequence, for the revival of the world economy."

Mojsov further said that "in adopting the programme of immediate measures, the need for the accelerated development of developing countries should be in the focus of economic revival. This should be achieved through improved external liquidity, increased export earnings and greater inflow of foreign resources designed to stimulate their development," Mojsov said, adding that it is also necessary that developed countries undertake appropriate measures for stimulating economic activities. Mojsov also stressed the need for reaffirming the developed countries obligation to transfer 0.7 per cent of their GNP as official development assistance to developing countries.

"Programs and measures to be adopted here will not be limited to the 6th UNCTAD, exclusively, but will constitute a broader action program also in the period following this important conference to be held in Belgrade", Mojsov said. He particularly stressed that it is "high time to take urgent and effective measures in favour of the least developed countries."

Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia attaches a primary importance to activities aimed at promoting the broadest possible mutual cooperation among developing countries in all areas, particularly in the economic field. Mojsov emphasized that this mutual cooperation must also have an adequate place in bilateral relations and national policies, plans and programs.

Mojsov also stressed the need to strengthen still further the role and the importance of the U.N. and to avail of all possibilities it offers in the struggle for the democratization of international relations and, within this context, for the establishment of the new international economic order.

FURTHER ON ZARKOVIC VISIT TO VENEZUELA

Talks Begin

LD061031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0952 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 6 (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Venezuelan talks, in which member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic and Venezuelan President Hererra Campins are participating, have begun here. The main topics at the talks are said to be the world situation and the international economic order.

Vidoje Zarkovic also met with Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Calderon Berti, with whom he discussed the further strengthening of mutual economic relations.

Zarkovic and other members of the Yugoslav delegation arrived here yesterday for a five-day visit to Venezuela.

President Hererra Campins, in greeting his guest said among other things that Yugoslavia had succeeded in resisting invasion in the Second World War and had known how to combat ideological and political pressures following its revolution. He said that Yugoslavia is a country with which Venezuela wants to cooperate and discuss things.

The Venezuelan president added that the unity of the small countries was breaking the [word indistinct] of the big, and was fostering the other nations' autonomy and right to peaceful existence.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed content with this visit and pointed out that it afforded a fair opportunity to exchange views on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation towards raising these to a still higher level. Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, which is the collective leadership of the state, emphasized that this visit would also permit the consideration of current international issues, especially those relating to the preservation of peace, security, and equal cooperation among countries and peoples.

Zarkovic's visit is said in the press here to be continuing a successful dialogue between the two countries which are distant geographically but very close politically. The visit of the Yugoslav Government delegation is understood to foster the two countries' bilateral relations within which noted results have been achieved over the past few years.

Zarkovic's visit to Venezuela ends Saturday when a joint communique is to be signed. The Yugoslav delegation will be leaving for Colombia, a second country on its South-American tour which also comprises Bolivia and Guyana.

Campins Presents Award

LD070935 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 7 (TANJUG) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has presented member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic with the Order of Liberator, Venezuela's highest decoration.

Thanking for the decoration Zarkovic said at a dinner in his honour on Wednesday evening that the Venezuelan gesture was both a personal recognition and a recognition of Yugoslavia for its activity and consistent efforts for peace, security, equitable cooperation and welfare in the world. The decoration's also a confirmation of the high degree of the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Venezuela, Zarkovic said. He added that the decoration obliged him to work even more intensively on strengthening the two countries' relations.

During the presentation ceremony the Venezuelan president noted that Yugoslavia has high regard for Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Latin America, on whose grave Zarkovic laid flowers yesterday.

President Herrera Campins cited the Yugoslav Nobel Prize winner for literature Ivo Andric who said that "without Bolivar mankind would not be complete." The Venezuelan president also recalled that the great Yugoslav sculptor Ivan Metrovic had begun a monument to Bolivar as the "most beautiful expression of what the two nations' friendship and cultures can produce".

EEC MEASURES MAY AFFECT EXPORTS TO WEST EUROPE

AU070641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Despite its assurances of good will and expressions of its desire to develop economic cooperation, the European Community has taken another measure which may seriously jeopardize the exports of our country to West European markets.

A so-called antidumping procedure has been initiated, this time directly endangering the Novo Mesto motor vehicles industry or rather its exports of campers which are highly praised in the West European market.

It was announced in the European Commission that the procedure was initiated at the request of the Association of Campers Manufacturers in the community. The European Commission, it appears, has succumbed to the protectionist pressure of its producers.

MORE ON RELJIC ECONOMIC REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

AU061948 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 83 p 4

[Report on speech by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on 30 March]

[Text] Effects of Measures

Despite all the objective difficulties and thanks to the extraordinary efforts of all those involved in the economy, industrial production is being kept approximately at last year's level while imports of raw materials and production materials are falling. Exports to the hard currency area are gradually increasing. The measures and activities at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year have yielded some results in energy saving, an increase in the economic motivation of associated labor organizations to export, a reduction of the outflow of foreign exchange, redirecting transportation from roads to rail....

Industry

What causes most concern is the pronounced tendency of falling industrial production.... The number of collectives whose production is stagnant or falling is not small, even though they are not directly dependent on the imports of production materials and raw materials. The reasons lie in the insufficient links among producers, the nonadherence to accords and often even to contractual obligations, the neglect through many years of domestic raw materials and production materials, as well the uneconomic import of goods which could be produced domestically.

Imports of Oil

In the first 2 months, 1.5 million tons of crude oil were imported. The opportunities to import oil were reduced because of the insufficient provision of foreign exchange. Only $48 million has been allocated so far in accordance with the regulation on imports of crude oil. Any further tolerating of the practice that legal obligations to allocate foreign exchange for oil imports are not implemented would lead to inconceivable problems in the work of the economy and the supplies to the population and would affect in an extremely unfavorable manner the foreign exchange inflow from tourism. The energy plan should be adopted as soon as possible and concrete measures should be taken to implement it.

Food Production

Increasing food production is one of the elementary conditions for the economic stabilization policy. It demands measures and activities which will allow a larger and more economical utilization of the production potentials for the sake of increasing this production.

The fall sowing was carried out in time, and so was the preparation of land for spring sowing. Sufficient quantities of seed produced in our country have been provided. An increase of 2.5 percent over the high production last year is planned in agricultural production this year. However, many communities have too much mere declarative support, and there is too much waiting for the problems to be resolved at the level of the federation or the republics and autonomous provinces.

Price Movements

A very high increase of all prices and costs of living occurred in the first 3 months... the pressure to increase the prices of almost all the products and service is very pronounced, although it was provided in the resolution that the way out of the difficult business conditions must be sought primarily in the utilization of internal reserves, an increase in the productivity of labor and a reduction of production costs. The pressure comes not only from associated labor organizations, but from the respective organs and organizations of the sociopolitical communities.

Liquidity

The problems in maintaining the country's foreign liquidity continue to be very pronounced because of the usual dynamic divergence between the inflow and the outflow of foreign exchange, particularly since the expected foreign loans could not be made operative in the first quarter of this year. Therefore, as well as because of the behavior of some basic organizations of associated labor and commercial banks, difficulties appeared in settling the payments of the interest due (since the repayment of the principal of the debts payable between 18 January and 31 March this year has been postponed for 90 days). Measures have been taken to regularly pay the interest.

Exports and Imports

As of 17 March, the exports of goods to the hard currency area had increased 18 percent and imports were reduced by as much as 27 percent. The export results were helped by the export of ships in February valued at about $80 million and by increased exports on the basis of compensation deals. However, the trade trends in March indicate somewhat poorer results. In the first 17 days of March, the exports of goods to the hard currency area were down 2.5 percent, and the imports 27 percent. In the first 2 months, goods worth $857 million were exported to the hard currency area and the payments received for exports amounted to $636 million, because of which foreign liquidity deteriorated.

Spending of Foreign Exchange

It is of greatest importance at the present moment that the outflow of foreign exchange be kept within the limits of the foreign exchange plan and that it be ensured that foreign exchange is spent according to the fixed priorities and that the measures adopted last October are consistently implemented.... Some measures, particularly the law on exchange business and foreign currency transactions in Yugoslavia, are inconsistently implemented. All the respective organs and commercial banks should pay more attention to the implementation of this law. The implementation of an active policy pursuing a realistic rate of exchange for the dinar, determined by the aims and requirements of our current and long-term balance of payments and development policy, plays a significant role in ensuring income motivation and incentives for exports. A slowness in reaching an agreement on the distribution of foreign exchange provided through the National Bank is evident. Considering the delays in reaching agreements and providing the guarantees, results are yet to appear.

What Is Necessary

In the assessment of the Federal Executive Council "the trends at the beginning of the year confirm that it is necessary to persist resolutely in implementing the agreed policy and the directions of activity in realizing this policy." It is necessary continuously to follow the trends in production, exports, imports, prices, and spending and to inform the assembly about them, and if necessary to propose in good time additional measures along with those that have been envisaged.

It is necessary to analyze thoroughly the causes of the unfavorable trends and the causes for the insufficient effectiveness of some measures, and one must strive to see at all levels, and particularly at the federal level, how everybody is behaving in implementing the obligations and tasks. Such an approach should also be ensured in the republics and provinces as well as in self-managing organizations and communities.

In this way a proper discussion should be made possible on the causes of the unfavorable trends and the resistance in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. The basic orientation when measures and activities are undertaken must be toward incentives for positive processes. We must concentrate on searching for ways out of the objectively difficult economic situation and for solutions to it, and we must abandon at all levels the atmosphere of waiting for somebody else to solve the problems.

It is necessary that everybody from the organs at the federal level to the associated level organizations be better organized and work more productively in implementing the agreed policy.... It is necessary that measures to reduce all kinds of spending to the set limits be adopted in good time at all decisionmaking levels. It is necessary to ensure a consistent realization of the accords on implementing the policy of the distribution of income and personal incomes. Under the conditions of a decline in the standard of living, measures should be adopted in the field of social policy and should be implemented in good time so as to protect those people with the lowest incomes. On this basis one should support the activities of the Trade Union Federation Council which proposed certain social policy measures as well as measures to protect the workers' standard of living. We believe that the rates of taxes paid by the economy should be reduced as soon as possible so that surpluses will not be created.

In the republics, provinces, communes, and the self-managing interest communities measures should be undertaken to ensure the conditions for an increase in the share of associated labor organizations in the distribution of income in conformity with the policy adopted for this year. It is necessary to prevent uncontrolled and unjustified price increases. The present situation indicates the need for wide sociopolitical activities at all levels in order to stop the unfavorable trends in price increases....

RETAIL PRICES INCREASE 31.9 PERCENT IN YEAR

AU061800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] According to the data of the Federal Institute for Statistics, retail prices in March were 2.6 percent higher than in February. If all is added up, retail prices in the first quarter this year increased 6.6 percent. The prices in March were 31.9 percent higher than in the same month last year.

'EXCESSIVE' EQUIPMENT IMPORTS CONTINUE IN 1983

AU060828 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 83 p 2

[Milan Bajec commentary: "Equipment Imports: Flammable Calculations"]

[Summary] The recent conference of businessmen held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium gave only a conditional positive assessment of the 2-month foreign trade. It is positive that exports were increased and imports reduced. However, what is not positive is that too much equipment is still being imported and that the reduced imports deprive the economy of certain necessary goods.

All this is connected with the investment policy which is still outside self-managing control. This particularly applies to equipment imports. The excessive imports of equipment, which are not backed up by self-managing decisions and earned foreign exchange, is becoming a serious political problem.

At the aforementioned conference of businessmen, it was said that in the first 2 months of this year equipment worth $238 million was imported. If imports were to continue at this rate, then at the end of the year imports of equipment will amount to double the figure laid down by the jointly adopted policy. And when we know that there are many factories which cannot import the necessary producer goods for their regular production, then it is clear how much danger there is in every percentage of excessively imported equipment.

As regards the excessive imports in the first 2 months of this year, it was said that what was involved were contracts concluded earlier and that only payments are due now. However, this has been happening for years, including when the import of equipment is involved. "In 1981, it was planned to import equipment worth $1.3 billion, while in fact the value of imported equipment was $2.4 billion. Last year, it was planned to import equipment worth $1.3 billion, while in fact equipment worth $2 billion was imported."

It is obvious that we must resolutely cut out all the existing investment programs which do not meet strict economic criteria so as to provide more scope for self-managing decisionmaking. This also applies to imports of equipment.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON MAHMUT BAKALI CASE

AU061340 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 83 p 7

[The "Here and Today" column commentary by Slavoluub Djukic: "A Political Career"]

[Text] The effect of the news report that "the question of political responsibility of Mahmut Bakali," former president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, "will be raised" and that probably he will be expelled from the party, has been less surprise than recognition of something inevitable. After everything that has happened and after the dramatic consequences of the counterrevolution in Kosovo have been understood, some people have forgotten and many people simply cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that Mahmut Bakali is still a party member.

In the last 2 years, 1,162 members have been expelled from the League of Communists in Kosovo.

Bakali as well as many other high officials of the period of mass nationalist indoctrination have not been among those expelled. It is possible to conclude on the basis of this fact that their responsibility is not such that they should be removed from the League of Communists. The aforementioned news report even says that "the harsher punishment which, judging by all available evidence, will follow, is not a measure taken against Bakali for his earlier behavior," that is, his behavior prior to the demonstrations.

Bakali, a young political official who was born in 1936, headed the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo during a 10-year period (from 28 June 1971 to 5 May 1981). It seems as though, until now, everything that happened during that period, which will be remembered as a period of systematic and deliberate implantation of nationalism in the awareness of people, has not been a sufficient reason for expelling Mahmut Bakali from the League of Communists. According to what journalists have been told, it is only now that he has jeopardized his adherence to the ideology of the League of Communists because he "participated in cafe and other revelries together with suspicious and morally and politically unsuitable persons who are in conflict with the League of Communists and the laws" and also because "he displayed a feeling of leaderism and demonstrated his solidarity with the individuals whose actions are contrary to the policy of the League of Communists."

When, immediately after the demonstrations in Kosovo, foreign journalists asked Bakali whether he would resign, he answered negatively, defending his position "to the last breath" and trying, with his customary manner and ambition to theorize, to justify the obvious irresponsibility: "It would be an indication of a real opportunist pusillanimity," Bakali said at that time, "if now in this situation which demands the engagement of all members of the League of Communists and all people, someone began to concern himself with the problem of remaining in or resigning from a position because of a feeling of his own responsibility for past events. In our party, the departure from a position must be earned by working...."

But, 20 days later, Mahmut Bakali resigned, under public pressure, as president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists but he continued to be a member of the Provincial Committee to the end of July 1981, when he was expelled from that forum and punished with a final warning.

According to its statute, the LCY expels those members who "come into conflict with its ideological-political platform and statutory principles as a result of their activities and concepts." Judging by the fact that Bakali (as well as other comrades) has continued as a party member, he has not come into conflict with the principles of the League of Communists; he has merely committed certain mistakes for which the harshest punishment is not appropriate.

As time has passed and the tragic consequences of a policy have become apparent to the public, the demands increased for examining the responsibility of the individuals who, by their positions, could have influenced the creation of a different atmosphere. At the session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia only half a year ago, it was stated with displeasure that the criteria on the basis of which Mahmut Bakali has been able to continue as a member of the League of Communists are untenable and that this fact alone is causing a painful feeling mainly among the honest people in Kosovo who selflessly and with sincere conviction try to rebuild the foolishly destroyed bridges.

However, Bakali has continued as a party member.

Is what is involved in this connection only a belief that this is politically appropriate or does the indulgent attitude toward Bakali suggest that the Kosovo events represent an aggregate of many circumstances and wider irresponsibilities within which it is difficult to reduce the entire problem to the attitudes and actions of the former president of the provincial committee?

Following his expulsion from the party forum, Mahmut Bakali's life followed the logic which has imposed itself, the man who held the helm of authority in his hands for an entire decade during the period when nationalism assumed the proportions of a disease began legally to advance himself as a national leader. His appearances at public meetings encouraged and rallied people to whom a nationalist philosophy is the purpose of life. As a result of the fact that he has been pointed out as the main guilty person and because of his narcissist and self-advertising inclinations as well as being someone who had early tasted the pleasures of a privileged personality to whom personal authority opens all doors and brings many satisfactions, Bakali became the symbol of resistance against a new policy which is breaking through under difficult circumstances.

The news published some 20 days ago that the former president of the Provincial Committee "was caught poaching together with some of his comrades who killed a boar and a hare without the necessary permit" had an ironic effect. Apparently alluding to the political play that is being created around Mahmut Bakali, the press reported that, depending on the seriousness of his offense, Bakali could be sentenced if it is determined that he had fired at the boar or the hare.

Having been senselessly pushed into counterrevolution, many young people will carry the heavy burden of their mistakes during their entire lives, but the man who, among many, has a great responsibility on his shoulders, is still a party member, continues his easy life which is at times tolerated, flirts with nationalists at cafe sessions, pathetically falls into embraces of sympathizers and responds to applause like a star who is pleased with his popularity. This is the drop that filled the cup. It is under these circumstances that the Communists of the self-managing interest community for scientific work will discuss the political behavior of Mahmut Bakali, who has been employed in this institution as an administrative employee since September 1982.

Someone will perhaps reproach us for considering it necessary to concern ourselves with the "Bakali case" now. This article probably would not have been written if it were not for certain unfortunate circumstances. On the same day on which the new "Bakali case" was reported, the press reported on the tragedy of two young men, the militiamen in Dragobilje village near Orahovac. Fatmir Osmanaj (age 23) and Kadri Rama (age 27) were victims of Ahmet Pacarizi, whose crime is considered to be connected to the fanaticism of irredentists.

Two unfortunate and innocent young men were victims of a killer but, at the same time, also of a policy which has shifted many values, brought unhappiness to people and left permanent traces.

Will Mahmut Bakali still continue as a member of the League of Communists? Even though it is still necessary to wait for it, his expulsion is really no longer of any significance. It will be merely yet another fact showing to what lengths the concept of responsibility can be stretched and how this noble principle can be compromised and transformed into an ugly contradiction and a great farce especially if the individuals involved are those who, by virture of their position, can influence to the greatest extent the political, economic, and social conditions in their own community.

ASSEMBLY GROUP TO ANALYZE LAGS IN FEDERAL TIES

AU061643 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 83 p 8

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] "Yesterday, the SFRY Assembly's working group charged with preparing an analysis of the fulfillment of joint interests within the federation as determined by the SFRY Constitution held its first session. It thereby initiated, in many respects, the very important work of perceiving the joint interests and total relations within the federation. At its session, which was presided over by Ela Ulrih-Atena, the working group discussed this project and determined its work program."

The appropriate bodies of the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia will be also engaged in this project and their representatives will be members of the coordination group which the Federal Social Council for Problems of the Social System will form for this purpose.

"The main purpose of the analysis and all work connected with it is to perceive the joint interests within the federation as well as the institutional forms through which they are fulfilled and thereby to essentially perceive and determine how the constitutional concept of the federation as a sociopolitical community is implemented and how the joint interests and mutual relations within the federation are realized, considering all the specific characteristics of Yugoslav federalism."

It was noted at the session of the group yesterday that this analysis is especially needed at this stage of our social development when a certain lagging has been noticed in the functioning of the sociopolitical system and when, consequently, effective measures are needed to overcome all obstacles to more completely realize all forms and relations in our federal community. "All shortcomings, inconsistencies, and weaknesses in realizing the institutions and relations determined by the SFRY Constitution directly affect the functioning of the federation as a federal state and self-managing democratic community of the working people and citizens and equal peoples and nationalities as well as the economic stability of the Yugoslav community and the positions of and relations between the republics and provinces. Proceeding from constitutional orientations, it is necessary to be fully politically sensitive and react to the manifested attacks on the foundations of the unity of the Yugoslav community as well as to the inconsistencies and lagging in the assertion of the institutions which characterize Yugoslav socialist federalism and ensure joint life and lasting security with in the federation."

Joint interests are not fulfilled only through the federation and therefore it would not be logical if only the organs of the federation were engaged in this analysis, it was pointed out at the session. The appropriate activities on the same task will be also carried out in the republics and provinces and among associated labor. Scientific workers and professional people will also be engaged in this task.